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# THE CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

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## French Jews Have Sympathy Of Protestant Church

### *COUNCIL HEAD EXPRESSED GRIEF OVER ANTI-SEMITIC LAWS*

When recent dispatches from Vichy told of successful efforts by the Petain government to dissuade the German authorities in Paris from carrying out plans for "mass executions" of Jewish hostages in reprisal for anti-Nazi acts of terror, some persons familiar with the rising wave of protest in both occupied and unoccupied France drew the conclusion that the old Field Marshal finally had realized the danger to his regime of too close an imitation of its German model.

Among the most vigorous condemnations of the introduction of anti-Semitic laws by the Vichy government was one voiced in the name of the Protestant Church of France, by Marc Boegner, president of the national council of that body, in a letter addressed to the Grand Rabbi in France.

...ts given in France Speaks, a weekly bulletin issued in New York by the French Labor Movement Committee at 7 East Fifteenth Street, the letter, dated at Nimes, March 26, 1941, runs as follows:

"The national council of the [illegible] Protestant Church has just held its first meeting since enactment of the law of Oct. 3, 1940. It has asked me to convey to you the grief which we all feel to see racial laws introduced in our country which enthrone the hum...

"There are those among us who recognize that a grave problem faces the State in the immigration of a large number of strangers, Jewish and otherwise, and in hasty and unjustifiable naturalizations. They have always voiced the conviction that the solution of this problem must derive from respect for human beings, loyalty to the promises of the State, and the claims of justice, of which France has always been the champion.

"They are all the more indignant because of the rigid enforcement of a law which strikes indiscriminately at Jews who have been Frenchmen for many generations, and often for centuries, and those only recently naturalized.

"Our church, which in the past has known all the horrors of persecution, feels an intense sympathy for your communities, in which freedom of worship has been put in jeopardy; and for your followers who have so suddenly been plunged into misfortune. Our church has already taken steps, and will continue to do so, in negotiating for an essential revocation of the law.

"There is a strong bond between your religion and the Protestant Church, which men cannot sever—the Bible of the patriarchs, prophets and psalmists, the Old Testament which lighted the soul and mind of Jesus of Nazareth, and from which his disciples through all the centuries have drawn the word of God. Our church understands profoundly the message sent forth from those hallowed Scriptures, and her solicitude, as be...

...the atmosphere of Passover the world. All these groups and organizations are campaigning also against Masonry.

Of seven attempts to blow up synagogues in Paris, six were unsuccessful, and the damage done was considerable, only the external walls of the structures remaining. Reports from the occupied capital indicated that in the seventh case the bomb was discovered in time and the fuse removed.

The explosions were described as very violent. Two persons were injured. Paris has about a dozen synagogues. Those wrecked included the one in the Rue de la Victoire, which ranks first. It was the place of worship of the Rothschild family. Others were located in the fashionable Passy section and in the poorer quarter in the heart of the city, so that there was manifestly no discrimination on the part of the perpetrators.

*(Continued on Page Eight)*

## Zionist Leader Dies In Holy Land

### FOUGHT PARTITION OF PALESTINE

Menahem Mendel Ussishkin, Zionist leader and world president of the Jewish National Fund, Zionist land purchasing agency, died at Jerusalem, Palestine, on October 2, at the age of 78. He had undergone an operation two weeks ago at the Hadassah Hospital there.

Mr. Ussishkin, who aided in the world-wide movement to rebuild Palestine as a Jewish national homeland, was the father of "practical Zionism," which advocated the acquisition of Palestine as the primary end of the Zionist movement.

While president of the Jewish National Fund, Mr. Ussishkin was instrumental in the establishment of many Jewish settlements in Palestine. When partition of Palestine was first suggested by the British Government in 1937 after the Arab-Jewish disorders, he fought the measure, advocating retention of the Biblical boundaries of Palestine "from Dan to Beersheba" for the Jewish people.

Mr. Ussishkin represented the Zionist movement at the peace conference in Paris in 1919. The next year he was appointed chief of the Zionist Commission in Palestine, and in that capacity forced

*(Continued on Page Eight)*

## Paris Synagogues Bombed

### RICH AND POOR WRECKED

In Paris of [illegible] days has been ...

## BRANDEIS, U.S. SUPREME COURT LIBERAL, WAS CELEBRATED CHAMPION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

### *HIS PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE, DIRECTLY AND THROUGH FRANKFURTER, WAS MAJOR INFLUENCE IN NEW DEAL*

Louis Dembitz Brandeis, who died of a heart attack at the age of 84, in Washington, on October 5, has been called the philosophical father of the New Deal, and was best known to the public for the dissenting opinions in which he joined with the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

"Justice Holmes and Brandeis dissent" became a phrase famous not only in the solemn chambers of the Supreme Court but also among people who looked on the two liberal jurists as champions of human, as opposed to legal, rights.

On the surface the two men had little in common. Justice Holmes, who retired from the bench at the age of ninety, was a New England Brahmin of the first social water. Justice Brandeis, sixteen years his junior, was the son of a Bohemian immigrant. They approached their problems from different points, and with different methods, but they arrived at the same ends. Legal historians have said that Justice Holmes was moved by an Olympian intellectual tolerance, while Justice Brandeis was consumed with passion for social justice. Both agreed that law was meant to be man's servant, not his master.

"The aspirations of the people," Justice Brandeis once said, "must have adequate legal expression; otherwise we shall have a revolt."

Through his long career at the bar and bench, Justice Brandeis ... prophet. His opinions were so in accord with those of the new Administration that a publisher considered it worth while to bring out a new edition of his book "Other People's Money," first published in 1913.

His influence was extended over the New Deal in more subtle ways, too. Professor Felix Frankfurter, of Harvard University, later to become an associate justice of the Supreme Court, was a Brandeis disciple, and he was called on not only to advise the Roosevelt administration personally but to furnish his brightest young pupils at Harvard to fill important governmental posts. Through the entire chain ran the thoughts of Louis Dembitz Brandeis in fundamental matters.

Louis Brandeis was born on Nov. 13, 1856, at Louisville. Among his earliest memories was carrying food and coffee to the Union soldiers with his mother during the Civil War. He got a licking in school the day of the Battle of Bull Run. At one time the family moved across the river to safety, the fighting was so close. As a baby he was named Louis David, but he changed it out of admiration for an uncle, Lewis Dembitz, who had been one of the delegates who nominated Lincoln for President.

It was natural for young Brandeis to take up cudgels for the weak. He was a Jew, member of a race oppressed for twenty centuries. His maternal grandfather had fought in 1830 for Poland's freedom. His own father, Adolph, a native of Prague, was active in the 1848 Bohemian movement before he migrated to America with Louis's mother, Fredertka Dembitz Brandeis.

When Louis grew older, his family, which for a hundred years had been one of means and culture, took him to Germany and placed him in the Annen Realschule in Dresden. He did so: like the German paternalism.

"I was a terrible little individualist then," he recalled. One night when he returned to his lodgings he found he had forgotten his key, and whistled to his roommate for admittance. The police reprimanded him. "You could whistle in Kentucky," said Brandeis. Soon he returned to America.

His father, who had prospered as a grain merchant in Louisville, lost his money in the panic of 1873; and the boy, having determined upon a legal career, had to work his way through Harvard Law School. He was intensely happy, but studied so hard he permanently impaired his eyesight.

He finished with the highest honors at the age of twenty, in 1877, and a special rule was passed to permit his graduation. He studied at Harvard a year more, then went to St. Louis to start the practice of law, but within a year went to Boston and, with Samuel D. Warren, established the firm of Warren & Brandeis. By the time he was thirty he had a large and lucrative practice. In 1897, when Mr. Warren retired, he established the Boston firm of Brandeis, Dunbar & Nutter.

Already he had started doing that public work which far overshadowed his private practice, which might have made him one of the wealthiest men in his profession, if he had so desired. In the late 1880's he was counsel for a movement to reform the Massachusetts state relief institutions, and in the early 1890's he conducted a thorough investigation of the public charity institutions of Boston.

In 1896 Mr. Brandeis engaged in his first major railroad litigation, a branch of the law which later became one of his prime interests and in which he became so skilled that he was accepted as the Supreme Court authority on interstate commerce affairs. The suit had to do with a transit company's application for a fifty-year franchise for a Tremont Street subway in Boston. Mr. Brandeis opposed it as monopolistic and ...

He fought the measure, advocating that life insurance companies, which were forced to reduce their rates.

During this period he also was fighting for cheap gas for the people of Massachusetts. In 1907 he brought about the passage of the sliding scale gas act in his state, which reduced the price of gas.

While he was fighting for his measures and was completing his Brandeis won his first victory with the railroads. The New York, New Haven & Hartford had secured control of most of the transportation systems in New England. Only the ... at a low price rather than upon high-pressure salesmanship. The only way to reduce cost was to cut expenses. Mr. Brandeis found that about 40 per cent of the cost of insurance was taken up by the expense of collecting premiums. Agents called by the week or the month to collect premiums from policy holders. Make the customer his own collector, Mr. Brandeis reasoned, and the saving thus effected might be passed along in reduced premiums.

To accomplish this he instituted a movement to extend the function of savings banks to the provision of life insurance, so that people could buy policies and deposit their premiums at the teller's windows, just as they did their savings. In June 1907, the Massachusetts Legislature passed an act putting the idea into effect. The banks became competitors of the insurance companies, which were forced to reduce their rates.

During this period he also was fighting for cheap gas for the people of Massachusetts. In 1907 he brought about the passage of the sliding scale gas act in his state, which reduced the price of gas.

While he was fighting for his measures and was completing his Brandeis won his first victory with the railroads. The New York, New Haven & Hartford had secured control of most of the transportation systems in New England. Only the ... fought the merger, and his fight was nearly won when in 1909 new administrations went into office in Massachusetts and in Washington which were unfriendly to his ideas. The merger was effected by means of a holding company, but Mr. Brandeis succeeded in imposing certain restrictions.

Meanwhile he had come before the country, as a whole, as the exponent of the new theories in labor laws, a field in which he accomplished his most distinguished victory. Oregon had enacted a law restricting women's work in factories to ten hours a day, which was attacked as unconstitutional. He carried the fight for it to the United States Supreme Court and won. Two years later he established the constitutionality of the Illinois law on women's working conditions.

In his fight for these laws Mr. Brandeis brought into the law of the land a new viewpoint on the evil of overwork. Instead of

*(Continued on Page Seven)*

## Z. O. A. APPOINTS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Judge Louis E. Levinthal, president of the Zionist Organization of America, has announced the appointment of Simon Shetzer, a communal leader in Detroit, Mich., as executive director of the Organization. Born in Detroit, Michigan, on January 18, 1890, Mr. Shetzer graduated from University of Michigan in 1921, and in 1924 received the L.L.B. degree at the Harvard University Law School. His father, Isaac Shetzer, is a veteran in the Zionist movement.

Mr. Shetzer was elected a member of the National Executive Committee of the Zionist Organization of America and also a member of the National Administrative Committee of the United Palestine Appeal. He is a director and past president of the Detroit Zionist District, director of the Economic Committee for Palestine, and vice-president of the Midwest Region, United Palestine Appeal.

Mr. Shetzer is president of the Detroit Jewish Community Council; member of the Board of Governors of the Jewish Welfare Federation of Detroit; and chairman of the committee on Referendum for National Budgeting. He was recently appointed by Governor Murray Van Wagner, of Michigan, to the Wayne County Defence Council.

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# Social Notes—Montreal

Mrs. R. A. Jacobs, of Ste. Agathe, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Jacobs, Sherbrooke Street West.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Lewinson closed Lakewood Lodge, St. Donat, for the season, and returned to their residence on Sherbrooke Street West.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Frankel, Stratheona Avenue, were at Morin Heights for a few days.

Mrs. M. Margolick and family have taken up residence on Prince Albert Avenue.

Mrs. A. Solomon, Grosvenor Avenue, is in Rochester, N.Y., visiting relatives.

Mrs. S. Baker, of Worcester, Mass., was the guest of Mrs. N. Simpson, Sherbrooke Street West.

Mr. and Mrs. William Cotler have taken up residence on Prince Albert Avenue.

Mrs. A. W. Lemley, of New [illegible] of Montreal.

Mrs. A. A. Snyder and Miss Ellen Snyder have left for Denver, Colorado, where they will join Mr. Snyder and take up their residence there.

Miss Judith Jaffe, St. Mark Street, has visited friends and relatives in New York and Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Lewinson, Sherbrooke Street West, spent a few days at Morin Heights.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Miller and daughter, Marylin, Northmount Avenue, have returned from a short visit to Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Cedric Rothschild, Willowdale Avenue, have returned from a few days' visit to Morin Heights, Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Lupovich and Miss Natalie Lupovich, Lajoie Avenue, motored to New York and Brooklyn, to visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Lupovich, Ducharme Avenue, spent a few days at Four Seasons' Lodge, Ste. Agathe.

Miss Mary Miller, of Ottawa, visited Mrs. S. D. Miller, Maplewood Avenue.

Mrs. M. Held, Monkland Avenue, is spending two weeks at Ste. Agathe.

Miss Valentine Burns, of Detroit, Mich., who attends McGill University is staying with Mrs. M. Leon, Cote St. Luc Road.

Mrs. Lewis Rosenbloom and daughter, Judith, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, have returned home after visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. Vineberg, Girouard Avenue.

Mrs. Isadore Gleichman, Marell Avenue, is visiting relatives in Rochester, N.Y.

Miss Ruth Echenberg, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, who attends McGill University, is spending the winter with Dr. and Mrs. S. J. Usher, Wilson Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Asher Levine have taken up their residence on Northcliffe Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Laing, of Ste. Agathe, have returned from a ten days' trip to New York, Philadelphia and Atlantic City where they visited relatives and friends.

Mrs. Fanny Greenberg, Marell Avenue, motored to Rochester, N.Y., to visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Perlman, Dunlop Avenue, have returned from a motor trip to Toronto.

Mr. H. J. Isseman and daughter, Annette Sandra, de l'Epee Avenue, have returned from Chicago where they visited Mrs. Isseman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Naby.

Mrs. L. Berger, City Hall Avenue, entertained at a dinner party in honor of her daughter, Miss Freda Berger, and her fiancee, Hyman Trachtenberg. Covers were laid for fifty.

Miss Irene Luck gave a surprise second wedding anniversary dinner at her home, 5454 St. Lawrence Boulevard, in honor of her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Solomon, of Burlington, Vermont. The table was centred with roses and streamers. The following guests were present: Mr. and Mrs. H. Luck, Mr. and Mrs. S. Luck, Misses Rose Sherman, Rose Morris, Ruth Witkow, Fay Marcus, Ann Rachan, Mr. and Mrs. B. Goldman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. B. Goldenberg, Mr. and Mrs. I. Saltzman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Feldman, Dr. L. Pock, Ernie Starr, Samuel Jacobs, Mos Simcoe and Ben. Fox.

*George Backer, editor and publisher of the New York Post, will be the guest speaker on Saturday evening at a dinner being tendered to campaign workers at the Montefiore Club by Samuel Bronfman and Allen Bronfman, honorary chairman and chairman, respectively, of the Combined Jewish Appeal to be held in Montreal between October 15 and October 26.*

## MARRIAGES

**Ellmoff-Vineberg**

The marriage of Lucy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellmoff, Canterbury Avenue, to Harold George Vineberg, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Vineberg, Bishop Street, took place on Sunday, September 14th, at the home of the bride's parents. Rabbi Julius Berger officiated. After the ceremony a reception was held for members of the family, the home decorated with pink gladioli, roses, and palms. Later the couple left to spend their honeymoon in Ontario and in Michigan, the bride travelling in a wine colored suit, with green accessories, and a corsage of white orchids.

**Moss-Lewis**

Mr. and Mrs. D. Brockman, Villeneuve Street West, announce the marriage of their daughter, Sylvia Lewis, to J. Moss, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Moss, of Chicago, Ill., which took place on Sunday, October 5th, at the home of Rev. H. Rothblatt. The bride was given in marriage by her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Flaeberg. She wore an afternoon dress of blue, with navy accessories, and a corsage of red roses. Miss Billie Lewis, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Joseph Lewis was best man. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. The couple will live in Chicago. For going away the bride wore a light blue wool suit, with navy accessories.

## APPROACHING MARRIAGES

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Belkin, Maplewood Avenue, announce the approaching marriage of their only daughter, Freda, to Dr. David Bruser, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Bruser, of Macklin, Sask., to take place in the chapel of Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue, on Sunday, October 26th, at five o'clock. Miss Belkin is a graduate of McGill University and of the Montreal School of Social Work, and Dr. Bruser is a graduate of the faculty of medicine, University of Alberta, class of '38.

## BIRTHS

Born, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, October 2, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Schneider (nee Bertha Greenfield) a son, brother to Harold and Ruth.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital on October 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Simon (nee Rose Schleider), a son.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital on October 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. Saul Terletsky (nee Fay Fefferman), a daughter, on the mother's birthday.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on Saturday, October 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Mendelson, a son, brother to Jewel and Aaron.

Born, on Sunday, October 5th, at the Jewish General Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pipemberg (nee Helen Levine) a daughter.

Born, on October 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Margolese (nee Sylvia Bindman), at the Woman's General Hospital, a son.

Born, at Chicago, Ill., on October 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. Mayer Goldberg (nee Rita Levin), a daughter.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on October 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Rudy, (nee Jenne Cohen), of New Glasgow, Quebec, a son.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, October 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Pepper, Wiseman Avenue, a daughter.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on Saturday, October 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Mendelson, a son, brother to Jewel and Aaron.


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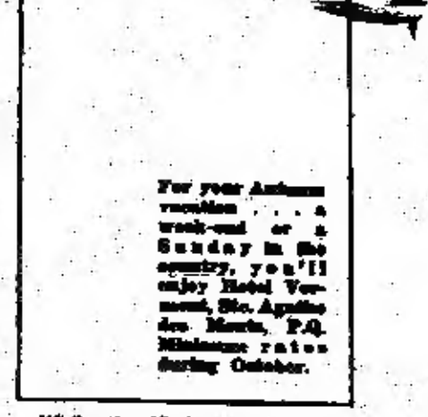
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# Palestinian Jews Win High Praise For Valor In War

By Ted R. Lurie, News Editor, Palestine Post

Various British Empire army units fighting in the Middle East have become to a certain extent identified with definite campaigns, as for example, South Africans in Abyssinia, Indian troops in Eritrea and Somaliland, Australians in Cyrenaica, New Zealanders in Crete and so on. Palestinian units, however, have been everywhere; they gave valiant service at Bardia, at Keren, in Greece, in Iraq and in Crete and gave it again, too, in the preliminary work before the advance into Syria. For, to the Jews of Palestine, defence of their country means defence of all the Middle East and African frontiers, and their share at all these salients has been significant.

And even before the war flared up in the Middle East the vanguard of the Palestinian units, the 1st Company of the Pioneers, saw service in France and later in England itself. These men, although trained essentially for pioneer work, were called upon to play an active part in covering the withdrawal of British troops from France. They were armed and held a front of some twenty miles against the enemy until they themselves were evacuated, the last unit to leave St. Malo.

Covering a withdrawal is one of the most strenuous of the many trials that troops may have to face in a difficult campaign. The fact that the first Palestinian Company of the field came through that test in such fine spirit and without losses was a striking testimony to the courage, skill, and resources of the officers and men. Later in England, these men stood guard on England's coast while the Battle of Britain roared overhead. Before they left for home that autumn their Commanding Officer in an interview declared:

"A complement made for decent soldiers. They worked together in the closest harmony. Their discipline is of a very high order, and they would go through hell's fire without flinching. If I had to go into action, I would as soon take these men as any soldiers I know."

And now for the past six months, Jewish units have been making a name for themselves in the Western Desert. Having contributed materially to British preparations for the capture of Tobruk last January, some of them have been there ever since. There is now a complete Jewish Drivers Company of the R.A.S.C. taking its full part in the defence of this Verdun of the Desert. Just as last January, when Gordon Young of Reuters reported that numbers of Palestinians were engaged in forward areas handling supplies of all kinds for the men at the front and in view of the long lines of communications their work had become very important, to-day, too, their work in transport and supply to advanced defence lines has earned praise from their Commanders and a high reputation from all ranks.

"Tobruk Truth," the garrison newspaper, also published a Commanding Officer's appreciation of the Jewish soldiers serving there. This unit, whose members have often served under gun-fire and aerial bombardment for twenty or thirty hours without rest, has come to be considered as a model for its coolness and resourcefulness. One case was reported of a driver who remained in No-Man's-Land throughout a whole night with his car as he didn't want to leave his vehicle to the enemy, and then, having made the necessary repairs, returned safely.

Many of these drivers and mechanics have earned special praise for their ingenuity and skill in repairing and making serviceable captured enemy vehicles.

Some of the members of the transport Company have been recommended for promotion and sent to a Cadet Training Corps from which half a dozen have graduated with distinction.

A group of Jewish drivers (including the son of I. Ben Zvi, Chairman of the Vaad Leumi) which was at Mersa Matruh, asked when not needed for transport work, to be detailed to anti-aircraft defences when they did excellent work together with the [illegible]

This was not unique, as many other members of Ancillary Units volunteered to serve in front line squads and have performed dangerous duties on other fronts in the Middle East. A special Commando sent to the East African theatre was made up mainly of men from the Pioneer Company that served in France and the 2nd Pioneer Company which was in Egypt on its way to France at the time of the Bordeaux Armistice. It was the soldiers of this Commando, more popularly known as the Palestinian Suicide Squads owing to the dangerous character of their duties, who distinguished themselves particularly in the capture of Keren in Eritrea. Many of the 300 Jewish soldiers in these Suicide Squads were refugees who reached Palestine after many months of wandering.

They are known by their reputation to all ranks of troops serving in Africa. At Keren the General in command of the advance had a very high opinion of them as fighting men and expressed his great admiration for their bravery. The Palestinians covered the left flank of the advance on Keren and cut off the Italians on the ridges to the left of the main attacking force, thus helping to take 2,000 prisoners and bringing to a successful conclusion an extremely tough and courageous action.

Their part of the front covered four to five miles, and each section of the unit had to carry all its own food and supplies with it, which they did on camel back. These self-contained parties operated in the most difficult country and always were in constant danger of being out-flanked. They advanced down a valley and all along the way had to pick off individual enemy posts and machine-gun nests, taking prisoners all the time. The way they had to live and make their way through was even more difficult than anything experienced by the main body of troops on this front.

An example of individual valour on this front was the case of Shmaryahu Weinstein, who was reported to have saved a whole unit by sacrificing his own life. He was in charge of a machine-gun and his unit captured one of the hills from the Italians during which he particularly distinguished himself for his courage and valour. During the Italian counter-attack, however, he fell.

After the Eritrean campaign Jewish soldiers were sent to Abyssinia where, under the command of British officers, they have been engaged in reconnoitring and raiding enemy outposts, reminding

(Continued on Page Four)

# Social Notes—Montreal

Miss Doreen Miller, Lajoie Avenue, whose engagement to Bertram Baron was announced, entertained at tea Misses Violet Fine, Doris Cammy, Ruth Zeidel, Ethel Blacker, Doris Cohen, Ruth Goodis, Helen Levine, and Ruth Mazris. The table was decorated with a centerpiece of gladioli and [illegible]

Delta Phi Epsilon Sorority: Miss Ethel Nadler, Regina, entertained other members at her home, 10 Pagnuelo Avenue. Miss Beatrice Kirsch poured. Skits and a ballet-review were part of the entertainment. Misses Ethel Waterman, Edith Bronstein, Sylvia Riven, Blanche Lemer, Anita Rudolph, Nadja Liverant were there.

Mrs. Ben. Wexler and son, Howard Gary, of Brooklyn, N.Y., are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Officer, 4647 Clarke Street. They will return to join Mr. Wexler and they will all leave to stay in [illegible]

## ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. I. Miller, Lajoie Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Doreen, to Bertram, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Baron, Peel Street.

The engagement of Marion Irene, daughter of Mrs. E. C. Levine, and the late Dr. E. C. Levine, to Jack Lyon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Greenwood, Marlowe Avenue, is announced. Mr. Greenwood is a graduate of McGill University in Science and Law.

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# Montreal Combined Jewish Appeal Opens October 15

## "AN AFFAIR OF HONOUR"

On Saturday, October 11th, in Montreal, Allan Bronfman, campaign chairman, and Samuel Bronfman, honorary chairman of the combined campaign of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, Jewish General Hospital and the Jewish Refugee and War Relief, will be hosts at a dinner with workers as guests and George S. Backer, owner and publisher of the New York Post, as guest speaker at the Montefiore Club. Leaders in the campaign, which lasts from October 15 to 23, are: Jack A. Klein, Harry Benjamin, Issacher Greenberg, J. Levinson, Jr., J. Levinson, Sr., Monroe Abbey, William Gitlin, Abe Bronfman, David Kirsch, P. Garfinkle, L. Herman, A. H. Jamby, William Levy, H. R. Cohen, Mrs. Samuel Leopold, president of the Women's Division; Michael Garber, Michael Hirsch, A. L. Mallman, Irving Rikdell, E. E. Workman, Executive Director, E. G. F. Vaz; Campaign Secretary, G. E. Erlick.

*Allan Bronfman, Campaign Chairman*

*Samuel Bronfman, Honorary Chairman*

*Monroe Abbey, Chairman, Corporation Division*

*Abe Bronfman, Co-Chairman, Out-of-Town Division*

*Issacher Greenberg, Group Chairman*

*David Kirsch, Co-Chairman Out-of-Town Division*

*Harry Benjamin, Group Chairman*

*Horace R. Cohen, Chairman, Speakers Committee*

*Lou Herman, Vice-Chairman, Zone Division*

*Jack A. Klein, Chairman, Special Names Division*

*William Gitlin, Vice-Chairman, Corporation Division*

*A. H. Jamby, Co-Chairman, Special Names Division*

*J. Levinson, Sr., Honorary Treasurer*

## PALESTINIAN JEWS WIN HIGH PRAISE FOR VALOR IN WAR

*(Continued from Page Three)*

one of the work of the "Special Night Squads" commanded by Captain Wingate in the Palestine disturbances three years ago. The British officers who organized the patriot rebellion in Abyssinia also had as their assistants, it is reported, picked Jewish soldiers.

In Greece, after serving valiantly in that difficult campaign, our Auxiliary Units were again called upon to assist in the withdrawal. The tasks performed by them in paving the way on the Greek beaches for the evacuation, once more earned recognition for their industry and valour. One incident from this front was related by Andre Garner, the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph of London, in a broadcast from Cairo last month. Here it is in his own words:

"This story concerns a Jewish soldier. It is a story of heroism. A battalion of Palestinians was encircled by the enemy after a terrible carnage. The Australians came to their aid. The battle was murderous. In retreating with them, the Jews fired until they had not a shot left. One said: 'We Jews know what awaits us. They won't get us alive.' Few escaped from this slaughter. The men of the Palestinian battalion fought like heroes, like those other men of their battalions which fought at Keren."

The other day a group of Pioneers that saw service in Crete returned home on leave. Some of these men were at St. Malo, then at Benghazi, later in Greece and more recently at Crete, thus having seen in a little over a year more warfare than some soldiers see in a lifetime.

Now, in the latest campaign, the occupation of Syria, Jewish volunteers have given help of the first importance. In the advance into Syria and the Lebanon picked Jewish men have rendered valuable services both as guides over the terrain of which they know every inch and in the forward parties which have been going on ahead to clear the road of mines, sever the Vichy communications, etc.

On all these fronts, of course, Palestinians in the R.A.F., too, have been doing their bit. They, too, were stationed in Egypt, in the Western Desert, in the Sudan, in Eritrea and in Greece. A young Jewish airman who one night raced about his aerodrome under a hail of machine-gun fire from enemy raiders, snuffing out incendiaries and extinguishing fires with his great-coat, thus saving at least two bombers, gave only one example of the daily acts of service which Palestinians are performing in the R.A.F.

This "magnificent display of courage," as it was officially described, was typical of the spirit of those men of whom there are many hundreds doing their bit in the Force. Wherever there is an R.A.F. Station in the Middle East there is a Palestinian contingent doing its share of important work about the aerodromes, the hangars, the machine shops, etc. They work as aircraft hands, cooks, fitters, clerks, motor drivers — in fact they do any job that an airman can do, and do it well. When the rapid expansion of the Royal Air Force in the Middle East took place, the Palestinians ably filled many of the gaps in various branches of the Royal Air Force.

"They work extraordinarily well," said an R.A.F. officer who has 20 or 30 Palestinians working for him. "They are keen to surmount language difficulties, and very quick to learn matters of routine. I find them a great help."

They have justly acquired a reputation as hard and willing workers even in the most difficult conditions. Familiar with and hardened to natural and climatic conditions, as well as possessing in general good knowledge of Arabic, these Palestinians have rendered splendid service in charge of local labour and the thousand and one other duties which bring the R.A.F. into contact with the Arabs of the Desert.

Speaking recently to a number of volunteers at an advanced R.A.F. station in the desert, an R.A.F. press officer found them contented and anxious to do all that they could. Those men's sturdy physique and tanned faces and arms spoke eloquently of the hard work they had accomplished recently.

There are at present over 10,500 Jewish volunteers serving with the British forces. And so, Jews of Palestine are playing their part in the Middle East war theatre. Their spirit is perhaps typified in the words of the same Exchange Telegraph Correspondent quoted above who in another broadcast from Cairo, gave an eye-witness account of the Crete battle and withdrawal and said:

"The Palestinian battalions have already been in battle like the others, at Keren, and in Greece. You can imagine the joy which will fill the Jews when the time comes for them to take part in digging Hitler's grave."

---

**Sabotage in France caused the derailment of a troop train, with 50 Nazi soldiers killed and hundreds injured.**

---

**In Paris the jails are overcrowded with saboteurs; the Renault factory has been turning out truck pistons which simply don't fit.**


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"The Passing Of Two Great Leaders, Menachim Mendel Ussishkin and Louis D. Brandeis" Saturday, October 11th at 11:30 a.m. Shemini Atzereth and consecration Service, Monday, October 13th, at 10:30 a.m. New pupils in the Religious School will be presented with miniature Sefer-Torahs and will participate in the Procession of Scrolls led by last year's confirmation and High School graduation classes. High holy day ushers were: Joseph Cooper, Alan Gray, Ernest Pappelbaum, David Sheffer, William Lightstone, Robert Sabler, David Marin, Jack Freedman, Mortimer Silverstein, Francis Beck, Melvin Margolick, Frank Margolick, Charles Workman, M. A. Sendel, E. T. Garfinkle, Jerome Lewinson, Fred Kahn, David C. Jamby, Harry Stern, Charles A. Goldstein, Felix Lewis. Pulpit honours went to: Dr. A. Berrovitch, Louis Wolfe, Arthur Simon, A. L. Mailman, Alvin J. Walker, Dr. Lyon Berrovitch, Felix Lewis, Harry E. Davis, C. N. Sommer, Michael Hirsch, Hyman Grover, Jul. Heim, George Hallinger, Dr. N. Jonas, I. I. Tarshis, Eugene Stern, Francis Beck, Martin Arnovitz, Alfred Bieber, Harry Stern, I. S. Isaacs, Morris Ginsberg, C. A. Goldstein, Dr. G. G. Phillips, P. N. Jacobson, Gustave Gray, William Gittes, David Marston. Readers: Edmund Gordon, Arthur Friedman, Lieut. Arthur Frenco, Lieut. Sidney Nadine, A. Wolfe, Stanton Friedman, George Hallinger, chairman of the social hour, will be held in the basement of the Religious School on Wednesday evening, October 15th.

● Y. W. H. A. newly organized Brides' and Brides'-to-be-school opens under the direction of Miss Alice McEwen on Wednesday, October 15th, at 8.30 p.m. Intermediate Personality Forum, direction of Mrs. Bernard Finestone, is open, also the Biology Club with Mrs. Reuben Sacks, and Dress Designing, direction of Mrs. Ralph Novek.

● Hospital Of Hope: Auxiliary of Modin Hive No. 36 of the Maccabees are sponsoring a bridge and mah jong on Wednesday, October 29th. Mesdames J. Isaza, A. Steinman, H. Shuster are the conveners for a tea to discuss a social evening benefit.

## ● MONTREAL MEETINGS ●

News for this column is accepted with the understanding that it is not to appear in daily newspapers before Friday of the same week. Items that do appear in daily papers before the Review goes to press will be omitted.

● Temple Emanu-El: Dr. Harry J. Stern, Rabbi, service, Friday, October 10th at 8:15 p.m., sermon, "The Passing Of Two Great Leaders, Menachim Mendel Ussishkin and Louis D. Brandeis" Saturday, October 11th at 11:30 a.m. Shemini Atzereth and consecration Service, Monday, October 13th, at 10:30 a.m. New pupils in the Religious School will be presented with miniature Sefer-Torahs and will participate in the Procession of Scrolls led by last year's confirmation and High School graduation classes. High holy day ushers were: Joseph Cooper, Alan Gray, Ernest Pappelbaum, David Sheffer, William Lightstone, Robert Sabler, David Marin, Jack Freedman, Mortimer Silverstein, Francis Beck, Melvin Margolick, Frank Margolick, Charles Workman, M. A. Sendel, E. T. Garfinkle, Jerome Lewinson, Fred Kahn, David C. Jamby, Harry Stern, Charles A. Goldstein, Felix Lewis. Pulpit honours went to: Dr. A. Berrovitch, Louis Wolfe, Arthur Simon, A. L. Mailman, Alvin J. Walker, Dr. Lyon Berrovitch, Felix Lewis, Harry E. Davis, C. N. Sommer, Michael Hirsch, Hyman Grover, Jul. Heim, George Hallinger, Dr. N. Jonas, I. I. Tarshis, Eugene Stern, Francis Beck, Martin Arnovitz, Alfred Bieber, Harry Stern, I. S. Isaacs, Morris Ginsberg, C. A. Goldstein, Dr. G. G. Phillips, P. N. Jacobson, Gustave Gray, William Gittes, David Marston. Readers: Edmund Gordon, Arthur Friedman, Lieut. Arthur Frenco, Lieut. Sidney Nadine, A. Wolfe, Stanton Friedman, George Hallinger, chairman of the social hour, will be held in the basement of the Religious School on Wednesday evening, October 15th.

## DEATHS

Miss Sylvia Dainow died on Wednesday, October 1st, at noon, at her home, 4079 Marcil Avenue. She was the youngest daughter of A. Dainow and of the late Mrs. Pearl Dainow. She is also survived by her brothers, Dr. Joseph Dainow, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Henry Dainow, and by a sister, Mrs. J. Levy, of New York.

Rebecah Berrovitch died on October 1st after a long illness. She was the widow of the late Rev. Sabatai Berrovitch and the mother of Mrs. L. Yelin, Mrs. S. Shapiro, Mrs. J. Shotin, and Mrs. O. Isaacson. Funeral was from Paperman's. Shiva at 3471 Prudhomme Avenue.

# CLASS IN COOKERY

### SALMON PUFFS WITH TOMATO SAUCE

two cups cooked salmon, fresh or canned
one-half cup soft bread crumbs
one tablespoon lemon juice or vinegar
two eggs

Remove skin and bones from salmon, chop fine, add salt and pepper, bread crumbs, lemon juice or vinegar, and yolks of eggs. Mix thoroughly, add well-beaten egg whites. Place in six greased cups, then set them in pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven for half an hour. Turn out on hot platter and pour over them hot tomato sauce.

Mrs. H. Wisenthal,
129 Arlington Avenue, Montreal.

### BLITZ TORTE

one-half cup of shortening
three-quarters cup of sugar
four eggs
one-quarter teaspoon of salt
one teaspoon of vanilla
one cup of flour
one and one-half teaspoons of baking powder
three tablespoons of milk
one-quarter pound of blanched almonds

Cream the shortening and add sugar. Add the beaten egg yolks and vanilla. Beat well. Add the flour mixed with salt and baking powder, alternately with the milk. Spread in two shallow greased layer cake pans. Cover with a meringue made by beating the whites of the eggs very stiff and adding gradually one cup of sugar and one teaspoon of baking powder. Sprinkle this with the almonds, cut fine. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) for thirty-five minutes. When cool put the layers together with a lemon, custard or cream filling between.

Mrs. George Stambler,
84 Regal Road, Toronto.

## The Everlasting Mercy

By Morris C. Troper, Chairman, European Executive Council Of The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee

There was a time, when I first went to Europe on a mission of relief in 1920, when I thought I had witnessed the most tragic depths of human suffering. Nothing, I was convinced, paralleled the evacuation of Warsaw after the last war with its tens of thousands of homeless refugees, with sickness and disease; with the sight of ragged and almost unclothed men, women and children huddled together for warmth in the bitter storm, or pregnant women living in underground caves like beasts [illegible] were omnipresent.

Indelibly impressed on my memory are scenes and incidents of that tragedy, some that have for years inspired me with courage. I can recall a woman seated on the snowy ground, impervious to everything, holding in her arms a dead child. She was rocking back and forth with an occasional audible sob, clutching the child to her bosom. Then there came another child of the many thousands who had lost their parents and who were looking about fearfully and in terror. The little one pulled timorously at the sleeve of this woman who held the dead one. She looked up at the living child and with a great cry that welled from her innermost being she laid down her dead baby on the ground and she gathered up the stranger into her arms and repeated a paraphrase of the old prayer: "The Lord has taken but the Lord has given. Blessed be the name of the Lord!" For two decades those memories and others remained with me, and seemed to me to represent the ultimate in misery, but now fresh horrors have crowded out the old ones.

I was a refugee on the roads of France a year ago last June, in common with eleven million other people. I saw dead and mutilated bodies, victims of dive bombers and machine guns, lying in the fields and by the roadside with traces of their last moments of terror still plain on the dead faces. I saw [illegible] walking along, calling again and again the names of their children, stopping every passerby to ask: "Have you seen Jacques? He's a little boy, seven years of age, with brown hair and blue eyes and he looks like me. Haven't you seen him? He's only a little fellow. Please help me. Haven't you seen my little boy?" And, too, I have seen youngsters, just like yours and mine, sitting helplessly at the same roadside, crying bitterly with the deep, gulping sobs of terror. And yet, again, I have seen boys of twelve, their own cheeks still wet with tears, compose themselves and become the little fathers of their younger sisters and brothers with the calm purposefulness born of tragedy. It wasn't merely that I saw fright and terror and tears, but I saw character and grit and strength of mind, and a sense of high duty which must not be permitted to perish from this earth.

You will forgive these personal reminiscences. And yet I feel I must tell them to you, because it is so difficult—thousands of miles away in this atmosphere of peace and tranquility—even to begin to understand what is going on over there. I saw a railroad station in Bordeaux bombed. One moment the station had been a milling throng of thousands of women and children, eager to board an outgoing train which might carry them to safety. The next minute, it was a shambles filled with flying debris and the shrieks of the dying. A little girl standing not far from me had been clutching her mother's skirt so as not to get lost. After the explosion, she was still standing there, dazed, holding on to a piece of woolen skirt, but her mother — she had been blown to bits.

Yes, these were not uncommon sights a year ago. Today's sights are perhaps less melodramatic, but every whit as poignant. The thousands of children who wandered down the highways and byways looking for father and mother, have finally, through the efforts of relief agencies, in many cases been brought to centers, to some place of refuge and asylum, where the attempt has been made to give them a little respite from the terror under which they had lived. The children of France have had a year in which to accept their losses. Happily, many of them have been reunited with their parents. I can assure you that all of the heartache and misery that many of us have lived through is compensated for, when one sees the joy of mother and child brought together again.

Some of these children have even been fortunate enough to return to their homes and to pick up the threads of their former lives. But, unfortunately, there are still thousands of others who, through no fault of their own, suffer imprisonment and the pangs of hunger and disease, and who know what it means to be hunted creatures, because they are the unwanted children of Europe. Some of them have even come to regard as normal, conditions whose very existence no child should ever be permitted to suspect. You and I know what is the most attractive quality of every child, the magic force that endears it to the mother and to everyone, its native trustfulness and happiness. That is what we in our work have been trying to restore to these children, who frequently have lost more than home, they have lost the spirit of childhood.

There was the case of Elsie B. She was born in Frankfurt-on-Main [illegible] only child of well-to-do parents who had to flee from Germany in 1935. The family tried to rebuild their lives in France, but when the war broke out, Elsie's father volunteered for the army. After the fall of France, the whole family was picked up and placed in an internment camp in the unoccupied area.

(Continued on Page Six)

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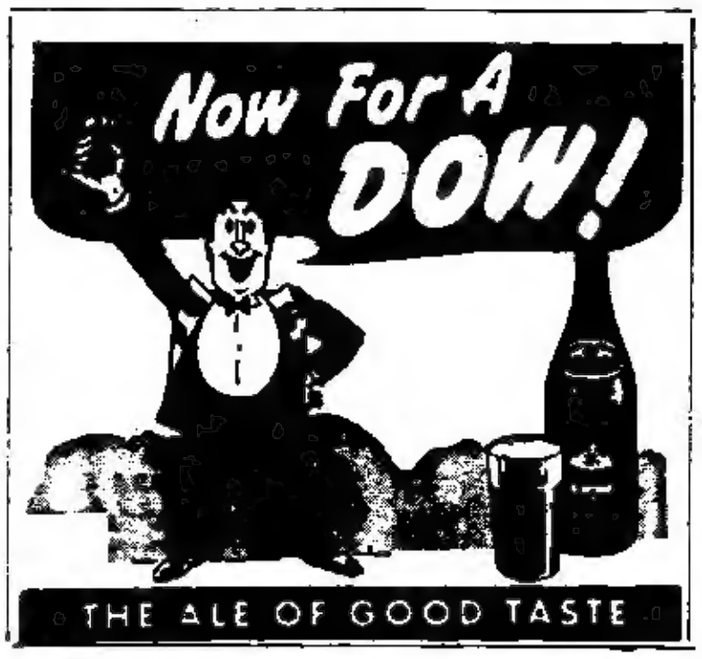

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# Social Notes — Toronto

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rotenberg, and daughter, Miss Bluma Rotenberg, "Dunwold," Roslin Avenue, went to Montreal for the McGill University convocations at which their son, Avrahm B. Rotenberg, received the Ph.D. degree.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul David and Mrs. J. Escove, of Buffalo, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jay J. Allen, Roxboro Drive.

Mrs. S. Wenograd, of Philadelphia, has returned home after spending the summer with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Gordon, Avoca Avenue.

Clifton M. Pezim, 16 Austin Crescent, who recently returned from the United States and Mexico, is on an extended trip to the Pacific Coast.

Mrs. David Havelock and daughter, Yvonne, Roncesvalles Avenue, have returned after spending two weeks with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Israel Levy, in Suffolk, Virginia; having also visited in Baltimore, Maryland.

Dr. and Mrs. Louis Rotenberg, of Denver, Colorado, visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rotenberg, Palmerston Boulevard, for a week.

Dr. and Mrs. Albert Victor Simon, formerly Miss Shirley Berk, of Toronto, have taken up residence at 4965 Queen Mary Road, Montreal.

Mrs. Harry Leizner and daughter, Judith, Palmerston Boulevard, have taken the Trans-Canada Airline to New York, where they will visit with the former's mother, Mrs. E. Pine.

Mr. and Mrs. George Seguin, formerly of 12 Castle View Avenue, have taken up residence at 43 Camberwell Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell A. Levy, Turner Road, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Simpson, Camberwell Road, spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. J. Berofe, of Bracebridge, Ontario.

Miss Enid Joseph, 44 Lauder Avenue, spent several days in Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Siegel, Palmerston Boulevard, spent the high holy days with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Siegel, of Hamilton, Ontario.

Captain H. L. Sills, of the London Military Hospital, spent the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Silverman, Humbert Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Wortzman have taken up residence at 194 Strathearn Road.

Miss Bertha Bergman, 64 Edward Street, is spending a month in New York, with her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Friedman.

Miss Libbie Cohen, of St. John, New Brunswick, spent a few days with Miss Helen Bildner, Manning Avenue.

Mrs. R. Silvert, Crane Street, and Miss Peggy Sandy, Springhurst Avenue, spent ten days in London, Ontario.

Mesdames I. L. Hamill, Louis A. Copeland, S. Shaul and Mitchell Kohan entertained at the tea hour in honor of Mrs. Samuel Sachs, prior to the departure of Rabbi and Mrs. Samuel Sachs and family, to Buffalo, where they will take up residence.

Mrs. Herbert G. Gordon, Avoca Avenue, entertained a few friends at tea to honor her mother, Mrs. S. Wenograd, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Charles Workman poured and assisting in the dining room were: Mesdames A. Singer, Gordon Fearey, Samuel Harris, H. Phypers and J. M. Rothschild.

Mrs. S. Kalles, 81 Wells Hill Avenue, gave a musicale tea at Eaton's Round Room, in honor of her daughter, Miss Tillie Kalles, whose marriage to Harry Sax takes place on November 16th. The guests were received by the hostess wearing a brown crepe dress, with gold accessories, and Talisman roses in her hair, assisted by Mrs. M. Burd, sister of the groom-elect, in black crepe trimmed with turquoise, and a corsage of American Beauty roses; and Mrs. E. Schreider, sister of the bride-elect, in violet colored crepe, with a corsage of orchids. The honoree wore black cire Chantilly with bouffant skirt and flame colored top, with gardenias in her hair. The tea table, covered with a lace cloth, had pink candles and bowls of pink asters. Assisting were: Mesdames Samuel Rotenberg, in beige crepe; Harry Shankman, in powder blue crepe with pink accessories; Irving Sax, in silver lame; Al. Ginsberg, in black and turquoise crepe; and Misses Anne Soil, in mauve taffeta, and Charlotte Kalles, in ice-blue slipper satin, all with roses to match in their hair. One hundred and twenty-five guests called.

Mrs. B. Atkins, Pinewood Avenue, was hostess at a tea at her home in honor of her daughter, Josephine, a bride-elect of November. The guests were received by the hostess wearing ice-blue satin with an embroidered jacket, and a corsage of Talisman roses, assisted by Mrs. B. Hurwitz, of Windsor, mother of the groom-elect, in a blue crepe gown and a corsage of red roses. The honoree wore a gown of blue moire taffeta with a matching jacket and a corsage of pink roses. Mrs. I. Kakotow, of Kirkland Lake, sister of the bride-elect, wearing mauve chiffon, and corsage of Talisman roses, and Mrs. I. Shanbrom, of Detroit, sister of the groom-elect, in black velvet, with a corsage of yellow roses, looked after the guests in the drawing rooms. The tea table covered with a madeira cloth, held white candles and was centred with a bowl of roses, baby's breath, delphinium and chrysanthemum. Those who poured were: Mesdames B. Wayman, sister of the groom-elect, B. Rogow, of Peterboro, A. Solomon and L. Schwartz, all of whom had corsages of roses, assisted by Misses Muriel Atkins, Enid Berenson, Reva Wolman, Layah Gold, Rose Rogow, and Mesdames M. Goodman, L. Hofman, I. Greenspoon, and H. Starr, all with roses in their hair. About one-hundred and twenty-five guests called.

## Card Of Thanks

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Winick, 1033 Bathurst Street, gratefully acknowledge the very kind expressions of sympathy received from their many relatives and friends during their recent and bereavement.

## BIRTHS

Born, to Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Lipshutz (nee Ruth Sugarman) Long Beach, California, on October 1st, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Elias (nee Ethel Mendelsohn) Manning Avenue, on September 30th, at the Western Hospital, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Mailman, 377 Rushulme Road, on September 25th, at Toronto Western Hospital, a son, Howard Norton.

## BAR-MITZVAHS

Mr. and Mrs. Moe Toker, 70 Highbourne Road, announce the bar-mitzvah of their son, Jack, on Saturday, October 18th, at Holy Blossom Temple. Reception at the Primrose Club, 2:30 to 5:30. No cards are being sent out.

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## MARRIAGES

**Levinson-Solts**

The marriage of Esther, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Solts, to John, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Levinson, took place on October 5th, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Samuel Cohen, 58 Cheritan Avenue, Rabbi David Monson officiating. Reginald Godden played the wedding music. Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a blue wool suit trimmed with grey fox, matching hat, and a corsage of Briar hill roses and baby's breath. A reception followed for the immediate family and friends. Out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Zelig, of Windsor, brother-in-law and sister of the bride.

## APPROACHING MARRIAGES

Mr. and Mrs. M. Herah, Montrose Avenue, announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Eleanor, to David, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Fine, Bellwoods Avenue, to take place on November 2nd.

## ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Zalmon Enchis, Grenadier Road, announce the engagement of their daughter, Jennie, to Joseph, son of Mrs. Rebecca Rudish and the late David Rudish, Dundas Street West, the marriage to take place the early part of spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Salomon, of Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter, Freda, to Nathan M. Pivnick, son of Dr. and Mrs. M. Pivnick, of Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Samuel, Northcliffe Boulevard, announce the engagement of their daughter, Shirley, to Jack, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Young, Borden Street, the marriage to take place quietly on November 14th.

## Why Children Leave Home

By Helen Fain, Of The Toronto Jewish Child Welfare Association

(Real names are not used here.)

Eddie's blue eyes meant only sorrow and worry to Mrs. Abrams. "Eddie looks just like his father. How can a child grow up to be a decent boy when he looks just like a man who has always been a no-good?" To Mrs. Abrams every little childish difficulty, overlooked by other parents, was a sign that Eddie was following in his father's footsteps. She believed that if she would be hard and strict and watchful she would turn him into the man her husband never was.

However, to Mrs. Abrams' dismay, the stricter she was with Eddie, the more stubborn he became. One day she punished him for lying. She thrashed him and kept him from going to the movies with the other boys. The next day Eddie did not return home from school. When ten o'clock came and still no Eddie, Mrs. Abrams was scared and applied to the nearest police station for help. It took a day and a half to find Eddie. The police brought him back unrepentant and rebellious. "This is too much," said Mrs. Abrams. "If I don't do something he'll land up in jail like his father." She poured out her troubles to Eddie's schoolteacher who referred her to the Jewish Child Welfare Association.

Convinced that the tension and fears between Mrs. Abrams and Eddie could best be relieved by a period of separation, the Jewish Child Welfare Association arranged for Eddie to live in a foster home. Quiet understanding and the healthy companionship of boys would give Eddie an opportunity to learn new habits and to value his mother's well-meant strivings for his future.

During Eddie's absence his mother, too, was helped to gain an understanding of a child's need for love and security. Recently Mrs. Abrams spent an afternoon with Eddie. When next she saw the social worker she said: "I noticed that Eddie is losing that sly look in his eyes. Maybe he'll turn out okay after all."

A short separation in a foster home often is an effective method of treating out such common situations. There is a great need for foster homes. Those interested please call the Jewish Child Welfare Association, WA. 1871.

## ● TORONTO MEETINGS ●

**News for this column is accepted with the understanding that it is not to appear in daily newspapers before Friday of the same week. Items that do appear in daily papers before the Review goes to press will be omitted.**

● **Jewish R.C.A.F.'s** and airmen of the Technical Training School at St. Thomas, No. 4 Bombing and Gunnery School, at Fingal, and No. 14 Service Flying Training School, at Aylmer extend thanks through the Review to Rabbi Reuben Slonim and the Jewish population of the city of London for co-operation and help during the high Jewish holiday. Flight Sergeant Maurice H. Lichman, at Stewart Station Hospital, St. Thomas, signed the letter of request for publication here.

● **Deborah Assembly** No. 5, Order of the Rainbow for Girls, annual tea on October 19th, at the home of Mrs. Rose Herman, 26 Wells Hill Avenue, from 3 to 7 p.m. Worthy Advisor, Miss Joan Ludwig; convenor, Miss Ruth Boignon, Me. 3900.

● **Club Revion:** At the home of Miss Helen Kay, Ryerson Street, Misses Anne Lister, Helen Kay and Beatrice Blustein were elected. Girls, 19-20, call Miss Helen Kay, AD. 9918.

● **Central Division, Canadian Jewish Congress:** Seventh annual regional conference plans were made at a meeting which had present William Agranove, Gurston Allen, A. B. Bennett, J. M. Bennett, Mrs. A. B. Bennett, J. P. Katz, Professor J. Finkelman, Marvin Gelber, Harry Steiner, Rabbi David Monson, Samuel M. Shapiro, Mrs. Ida Siegel, I. J. Weinrot, A. White, Mrs. A. C. Cowan, I. Rabinovitch, Louis Henkle, of Brantford, S. H. Abramson, Executive Secretary. Women's Division has received a large quantity of jam from the Hebrew Women's Social Service and Convalescent Home for the use of military hospitals. President of the group is Mrs. H. Friedman, other officers, Mesdames H. Kamarner, H. Chonsky, H. Wiener. Lieutenant Colonel Sujkowski, Officer Commanding of the Polish Camp at Owen Sound, has offered official thanks to the Congress for hospitality provided Polish-Jewish soldiers in Toronto over the high holy days.

● **Pioneer Women's Organization:** Hedara Club, first literary meeting in September 30th, the new president, Mrs. J. Fein, presiding. Guest speaker, Mrs. I. Crakower, talked on work done by the Pioneer Women. Tea, Sunday, October 19th, at the home of Mrs. I. Rothstein, 299 Rusholme Road, will aid relief for working women and girl refugees in Palestine.

● **Council of Jewish Women:** English classes, citizenship and free legal bureaus will re-open at the Community House, Wednesday, October 15th, at 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. Courses in Canadian history, geography, civics, literature, English conversation, reading, writing. Study group on international affairs will present Captain R. G. Cavell, Friday, October 10th, at 12.30 p.m., who will speak on India. Reservations with Mrs. A. G. Volpe, MI. 8345.

In the Ukraine, the civil population is sniping at Nazi soldiers, blowing up roads, cutting wires, etc.

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## THE EVERLASTING MERCY

(Continued from Page Five)

The father was sent to the men's barracks, Elsie and her mother went to the women's quarters.

There they found themselves in a long, narrow room with some sixty other women and children, no beds, only straw mattresses closely crowded together and crawling with vermin. No books for clothes, but that didn't matter because they had not been permitted to take more than a small suitcase with them. There was a single faucet at one end of the room, but that didn't work. For water, the women had to plow their way through ankle deep mud to reach a well. Sanitary facilities were of the most primitive. Small window-holes were cut out into the walls at intervals, but these had no glass. If they were covered with paper, the barracks were dark; if they were left open, the wind and the rain came in.

As winter came, cold was the bitterest enemy. Women and children had only a thin blanket, far from sufficient in the unheated wooden shack. The stove in the barrack had no wood, the thin gruel and coarse bread of their daily repast scarcely offered any nourishment. One after another fell ill, but there were no medicines. Night after night Elsie lay wide awake, shivering and listening to the constant moaning and coughing and groaning of the desperately sick.

(Continued Next Week)

Millions of Jews are being ground to destruction in the battle zones, in Poland, the Baltic countries, Rumania, western Russia. Nazis are inciting pogroms wherever they go. Hundreds of thousands of Jews were unable to escape in time; some are thrown into concentration camps, some are pressed into forest labor for the Nazis; many are shot outright. Synagogues are in flames, Jewish property is seized right and left. Kovno, Minsk, and other celebrated Jewish centers are now Jewish charnal houses, as the bloodthirsty Gestapo follows the Nazi troops. It would not be surprising if a million Jews in these areas should disappear by the end of the war.

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# The Reconstructionist Viewpoint

## *Why Waste Effort On Fighting Anti-Semitism?*

By Prof. Mordecai M. Kaplan, Editor,
The Reconstructionist Magazine

Anti-Semitism is the modern secular offspring of medieval Christian Jew-hatred. It is incomparably more venemous and sadistic than its parent, thanks to the added poisons of social frustration and bitterness which abound in the contemporary world. Medieval Jew-hatred fed on economic rivalry plus dislike of the unlike, augmented by religious bigotry. In that state it lived on until the advent of modernism toward the end of the eighteenth century. It then gave birth to anti-Semitism. Thus "out of the serpent's root came the basilisk." The following is a brief account of the baneful parturition:

The political changes in the Western world which led about 150 years ago to the beginnings of the Jewish emancipation gave rise to modern nationalism. The two essential manifestations of modern nationalism are cultural homogeneity and imperialistic expansion. In both of these manifestations, Germany was at first hampered and repressed either by France or England. This very resistance to its unification and expansion contributed to the development of a German nationalism morbidly self-conscious and fanatical. The military clique, the philosophers and the educators united to fan German national sentiment to a white-heat. They fostered the megalomania which found expression in the belief that it was Germany's destiny to rule the world politically and culturally. This belief became the cardinal principle of her national religion.

But every religious affirmation becomes significant mainly through what it negates. The affirmation of Germany's destined hegemony was therefore set off against the liberal tendencies of modernism which would permit diversity in unity and which would reckon with international standards of humanity. Both of these principles were tacitly acknowledging in the civic equality granted to the Jews. The most effective and dramatic way of combatting these principles was by [illegible] which [illegible] the Jews. Hitler is now the new form of Jew-hatred known as anti-Semitism came into the world.

Anti-Semitism which was only an incidental tactic in Germany's aggressive policy was converted by Hitler into an integral element of a comprehensive strategy to confuse and demoralize the democratic nations, which he believed stood in the way of Germany's destiny. Knowing to what extent both the minority status of the Jews and the hereditary prejudices against them render them capable of calling forth a common sentiment of suspicion and hate among those who have nothing else in common, Hitler has formulated the argument by which he hopes to persuade the rest of the world to accept Germany's domination. It is this: "If you will allow yourselves to live in the state of social chaos and disorder which your governments foster, you will fall victim to the one ubiquitous menace which will undermine your existence. That ubiquitous menace is the Jews. They constitute an international parasitic group which conspires to rule the world. Obviously is your divinely appointed deliverer from your own internal chaos called democracy, which is being exploited by the Jews for their own ends."

Thus in the same way as the medieval Church found it to her interest to represent the Jews as the anti-Christ people, which by the very doom that rested on it testified to the truth of the Christian gospel, Nazism has argued that Germany can best advance her cause and ingratiate herself with the other nations by displaying a concern for their welfare and warning them against the world conspiracy of the Jews. The theology of the anti-Semitism also consists in contrasting the high culture of the German people and the supremacy of the Aryan race, with the alleged utter degeneracy of the Jews. Anti-Semitism places before the nations the choice of being dominated either by a superior race like the Germans or by a depraved race like the Jews. The assumption in this choice is that mankind must necessarily look to some superior people to set the standard in the art of living. In the past it was France or Britain, and now it is Germany's turn to function as the chosen people. But whichever people is destined to rule, there is bound to be one people that must play the part of Satan and interfere with the smooth running of destiny's course. What people could that be other than the Jews?

This modern development of medieval Jew-hatred is indeed alarming. The more the nations suffer from their internal economic and political chaos the more certain they are to yield to the wiles of anti-Semitism. With the diabolic skill that the Nazis possess in the manipulation of lies and with their tremendous resources for spreading them, what can we poor Jews do? All our committees and congresses and anti-defamation leagues can have as much effect as a bebe against the mad onrush of a horde of wild elephants. Our only hope is that the democratic nations will finally awaken to the fact that so long as they permit anti-Semitism to stalk abroad in their lands, all the military preparations in the world will not save them from Nazi conquest and domination.

Of course, we are only human, and we must do something to counteract the wave of anti-Semitism, even if it be only to sound the tocsin of warning to the nations. But it is nothing less than sheer madness to be obsessed with the importance of combating anti-Semitism. The little energy and resources which we possess should be utilized chiefly to fortify our own morale. We need all the power and means at our command to fight the fires of self-hatred which are destroying us body and soul. Instead of trying to cure the Gentiles of anti-Semitism, let us cure ourselves of that disease. In the June issue of the Contemporary Jewish Record, Kurt Lewin, one of the greatest living psychologists, points out to what extent the Jewish mentality is in danger of being shot to pieces by the suicidal hatred of self. The only cure, he intimates, lies in the development of intensive Jewish life. Why not give heed to his sound advice and concentrate on the strengthening of the Jewish spirit?

# *Brandeis, U.S. Supreme Court Liberal, Was Celebrated Champion Of Human Rights*

*(Continued from Page One)*

following the old method of drawing conclusions from old precedents of law he went straight to the facts to make a new precedent. His brief in the Oregon case consisted of 605 pages, of which only four were devoted to legal argument. The rest were largely devised statistics summing up the world's scientific knowledge on overwork.

The speed and tension of modern life had brought on a new disease, caused by the "toxin of fatigue," which Mr. Brandeis argued would lead to race disintegration unless it were curbed. Mothers could not produce strong sons if they were forever weary from work, he showed, and also he undertook to show that overwork was a breeder of crime.

"Behind every argument is some one's ignorance," Mr. Brandeis used to say, in expounding his theory of the law.

In 1910 Mr. Brandeis was a counsel in the famous Congressional investigation of the Ballinger-Pinchot feud in the Department of the Interior, in which [illegible] Secretary of the Interior, Gifford Pinchot, then Chief Forester, supported the charge that Morgan-Guggenheim interests, in violation of the law, were obtaining vast coal tracts in Alaska under dummy claims. The inquiry revolved around the dismissal of Louis R. Glavis, head of the land office in Alaska, as a result of his revelations of the practice.

Enlisted to defend Glavis, Mr. Brandeis in cross-examination embarrassed Mr. Ballinger, who resigned his office a year later for reasons of health. Glavis did not regain his job, but Mr. Brandeis was credited with having made conservation of resources a national issue.

In 1910 Mr. Brandeis was called in to settle the cloakmakers' strike in New York, involving 70,000 employees and a $120,000,000 business. The issue was the closed shop. Mr. Brandeis gained the confidence of both sides and effected a compromise by inventing the "preferential shop," which gave union members a preference on jobs which became vacant.

He was so successful in this instance that he was made a member of the board of arbitration in the garment industry and served on it until he was appointed to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Brandeis once remarked that he could show railroads how to save $1,000,000 a day, but he turned down several job offers which were immediately forthcoming from interested roads.

"I would rather have clients than be somebody's lawyer," he said when explaining why he did not want to be under obligations to any one.

"It is true," he said once, "that at the present time the lawyer does not hold that position with the people which he held fifty years ago; but the reason is in my opinion not lack of opportunity. It is because, instead of holding a position of independence between the wealthy and the people, prepared to curb the excesses of either, the able lawyers have to a great extent allowed themselves to become an adjunct of the great corporations, and have neglected their obligation to use their powers for the protection of the people."

These sentiments, however, did not keep Mr. Brandeis a poor man. He made money easily, and was worth about $2,000,000 when he was appointed to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Brandeis believed that the Constitution was a rigid document only when interpreted by rigid minds.

"Instead of amending the Constitution," he said, "I would amend man's economic and social ideas. I believe that our judges are as honest as you can make men, but like all the rest of us, they are subject to their environment. The law has always been a narrowing, conservatizing profession. In England, it was always easy for a Tory government to find lawyers for judicial offices, but for a Liberal government it was hard. And so it has been throughout history. What we must do in America is not to attack our judges but to educate them."

It was a man of such views who in 1916 was given the best possible opportunity to educate judges regarding his social and legal ideas, but who was to find, in the ensuing twenty years, that the executive and legislative branches of the government were more willing pupils than the judiciary. On Jan. 2, 1916, Associate Justice Joseph R. Lamar died and twenty-six days later President Wilson presented to the Senate his nomination of Mr. Brandeis for the Supreme Court.

[illegible] Supreme Court in November, 1915, and not long after that Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller called him "the ablest man who has ever appeared before the Supreme Court of the United States."

But at his appointment the nation's industrial and financial chieftains and their lawyers stood aghast. This man was a liberal, in their view, a radical. He had fought them, and now they marshaled their forces to fight his nomination. He was charged with unprofessional conduct, with untrustworthiness, with association with the trusts against which he had fought.

"The real crime of which this man is guilty," said David I. Walsh, later Senator from Massachusetts, "is that he has exposed the iniquities of men in high places in our financial system."

A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, protested against his nomination, though Charles H. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, indorsed him. Along with a chorus of business men, Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root and William Howard Taft opposed the appointment. For months the fight went on in the United States Senate as to whether the appointment should be confirmed; and at last, with more than two dozen Senators absent, the confirmation was voted, 47 to 22. It was not until June 5, 1916, that Justice Brandeis took his oath of office and assumed his place in the nation's highest tribunal.

When the New Deal began Justice Brandeis was a leading spirit of the liberal wing of the court which consisted also of Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo and Justic Harlan F. Stone, now the Chief Justice. They upheld many of the New Deal acts which the majority opinion of the court held invalid, but he also voted against several New Deal measures, including the national recovery act. He voted for the Administration side ten times in sixteen major tests of New Deal legislation.

It was ironic that Justice Brandeis should have offered two sound arguments against the plan which President Roosevelt propounded in February, 1937, to "enlarge" the Supreme Court. President Roosevelt, in order to pack the bench with New Deal supporters, proposed to appoint an additional justice for each justice who reached a retirement age of seventy. The theory was that man over seventy couldn't do the work, yet Justice Brandeis, then eighty offered a complete refutation of the argument.

He signed a letter with Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes

(Continued on Page Eight)


# IN CANADA It's The Canadian Jewish Review

THERE is no greater influence for constructive Jewish community progress than the Jewish weekly newspaper printed in English and intended for the home.

The English-Jewish weekly enters the home with faithful regularity, bringing news from abroad and from larger centres of Jewish population, as well as from the immediate community. The youngsters see it from their earliest years and come to regard it as an institution in the same sound class as synagogue and school.

The Jewish community weekly newspaper printed in their language records their births and confirmations, their scholastic triumphs, their engagements and their marriages and those of their friends. When they go away to school or to make their homes elsewhere, their parents send them the English-Jewish newspaper so that they will have news from home even when they don't receive letters.

For, what happens abroad or in the States, important as it is in the large view, takes second place to what happens within the family, the community or within some circle in it. News of the reader, his folks and friends, people he knew "when" and their children suddenly growing up over night, these are the real things that take first place in human interest.

So no medium is as well read all over as the up-to-date, modern, well-printed and conscientiously-edited English newspaper for the Jewish home. Its pass-along circulation is amazing for there must be an average of at least five readers to every copy of paid circulation. It is in effect a small town paper in the heart of a big city.

This goes on week in, week out, year after year as the paper serves the individual and the community and the community at large. For the English-Jewish weekly helps to integrate the Jews in the life of the country through the language of the land they live in and help to build up in loyalty and strength.

In Canada the paper that does this is the Canadian Jewish Review, the paper that's at home in the Jewish homes of Toronto and Montreal.

**CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW**

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George W. Cohen, *Manager.*

*I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it.* — Voltaire to Helvetius.

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# Commentaries

By Dr. Harry J. Stern, Rabbi

## From Our Overseas Mail

Two young men, friends of the writer, are now giving of themselves in the service of King and Country. For months they have been flying the Channel and even over Germany in defence of the precious values of civilization. I gladly reprint letters from them, one addressed directly to me, and another which reached my desk, written to a mother:

Dearest Mother: This letter will be hard to write but I know you will understand. Mother, right now I could be halfway home, going back to an instructor's position with increase in pay, but I refused. I very nearly had to go, but I got someone to go in my place, he is a married man and from Montreal. It was not that I have grown away from home, I would love to see you all. I know that now I could make you all happier . . . I never knew how many good reasons I had for living until now. Everyone of these things are big and somehow belong, but I had to do what I have done, so when you see most of the No. 1 and No. 115 boys marching home, don't be sad because I am not there. Give them a big hand, these swell fellows . . . There were reasons, too. Over here I can do something. I have now been put in charge of a flight entrusted with the lives of fifty men and twelve Hurricanes or half-million dollars worth of fighting material. You see I can do something here. I can keep the twelve machines perfect, that will do Germany more harm than if I were in Canada, telling others what to do. That's my reason and now there is a sentiment. Mike wasn't to go and I couldn't walk out. You know I got him in and we have had marvellous times together. But if we were broken up it would be tough. You can get mighty lonely, at times, by yourself, but we can always fall back on one another for a laugh. We have been scared, terribly scared, but somehow not as bad as some, because when everything gets hot and the Jerrys try to upset our careers, we both start worrying about one another and when you worry about someone else you forget to feel afraid . . . The officers are "tops" here. You ought to see the people "take it" here. I saw London bombed . . . I.K. (R.C.A.F.).

Dear Rabbi: It is indeed pleasant to receive surprises in the form of unexpected letters. I was, indeed, delighted to hear from you. I was reminded of the coming holy days by a friend of the family who heard that I was in England and invited me to usher in Rosh Hashonah at her home in London. Unfortunately, that will be impossible as I expect to do all my celebrating in noisy fashion over Germany. I am putting holy day greetings on all my bombs for the next few weeks so that the Germans will realize that our much-abused race is still capable of standing up for itself and fighting for itself and striking blows when needed for itself. Rest assured that this will be a big New Year from my standpoint anyway, although it is not particularly pleasant to be bent on destruction and terror,—it is essential to face the facts and do what has to be done. While at is, you may as well do a thorough and complete job of it, that, I hope, shall be done. We fly frequently over Germany and I have been on most of the big raids which you have probably read about in the daily papers. As is expected the fellows on the squadron are first class.... I have always felt right from the beginning of the war, that now was our opportunity to show ourselves and the world that the attack upon our religion and people in all parts of the world were unjust and arguing and logic are useless. Concrete proof and action is what is needed. That grave sacrifices will take place is said but true. J.A.J. (R.C.A.F.)

## To Organize Immigrants' Credit Agencies In South America

To help refugees from Nazism who have emigrated to South American countries achieve economic independence, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee has sent to cooperate in the establishment of credit cooperatives and free loan banks Noel Aronovici for a trip of eight to ten months' duration through South America. The cooperatives, jointly financed by local funds and grants from the J.D.C., will serve to provide a credit and banking structure for immigrants who would in no other way be able to obtain inexpensive credit for their economic activities. Small businessmen, artisans and farmers will thus be supplied with working capital to start new enterprises and improve their economic position.

It is expected that this program will contribute to the upbuilding of the Latin American economy and that the refugees will be enabled to play a role in developing the vast, untapped resources of the Latin countries. This, it is hoped, will serve to prevent or allay any friction in the adjustment of the new settlers. Similar results were achieved during the 1920's and 1930's in Eastern Europe, notably Poland and Rumania, where a chain of credit cooperative societies was established to aid in the post-war reconstruction of European Jewry. The J.D.C., in partnership with the Jewish Colonization Association, founded the American Joint Reconstruction Foundation, which contributed greatly to the economic upbuilding of the stricken and harassed Jewish populations of Eastern Europe through loans to cooperative enterprises, long-term agricultural credits and other forms of financial assistance. The Foundation later made available loan funds to aid Jewish refugees from Germany to become established in France, England, Holland, Palestine and the United States.

Mr. Aronovici, who is Vice-Managing Director of the Foundation, has thus had many years of experience in credit cooperative work. He spent ten months studying community structure and needs in South America last year and early this year. After submitting his report and recommendations to the J.D.C.'s Committee on Reconstruction Activity, of which Alexander Landesco is chairman, Mr. Aronovici is now returning to launch the approved program.

The J.D.C., major American agency for the relief and rehabilitation of distressed Jewish populations overseas, is operating in 17 Latin American countries, providing thousands of refugees with relief and maintenance, in addition to reconstructive aid.

## every friday

"Sometimes when people censure me,
I tell them without rancor
That for what it cost me to be free,
I might have had an easier."

One day this month of October the Canadian Jewish Review will be twenty years old. To the Montreal office on McGill College Avenue, with its superb view of the humpy part of The Mountain, around which the city is built, and in the Toronto office on Dundas Square, with its wide windows that look out over colorful buildings and roofs, there will come the pause that refreshes. For this editor and others whose taste is for pop there will be Coca-Cola, Kik, and the O'Keefe soft drink items. For the publisher and others who like a swig of the cup which cheers but somehow does not inebriate them, there will be products of Distiller's Corporation Limited — and Joseph E. Seagram and Sons, Limited, Dewar's, and the bracing ales of Dows, Dawes, Frontenac, Carling's and O'Keefe's; with Sweet Caps for cigarettes, and La Florena cigars.

No dignitary will arrive by airplane, as far as the Review knows. The Canadian National Telegraph and the Canadian Pacific Telegraph companies will not need to make any special arrangements for extra strain on their systems, because hundreds of messages will not come pouring in from the Toronto Zionist Region, or elsewhere. There will be no special issue of the Canadian Jewish Review to commemorate its own twentieth anniversary, with small ads pressured from people whose babies' pictures, own pictures, or organization news have appeared in this paper at any time in the past, this being one community Jewish publication which does not want gratuity for services rendered or courtesies extended. There will be no lovely "surprise" parties or public testimonial banquets with self-generated kovid as the centerpiece, and tickets sold to a host of enthusiastic admirers through the energy of the honorees themselves. It will be a Review family affair; with maybe a little dining and dancing one of these times with certain extroverts, they know where.

The Review was started with a staff of three or four in Toronto. Now it has two completely staffed offices, the head one being in Montreal. There are now connected with the Review eighteen or twenty individuals working in some capacity or other, counting a few part-time workers; and during its years only two or three persons have even been fired. There have been only four or five print shops, which is considered a record in this mercurial business, and there doubtless would have been fewer had the head office not been moved to Montreal, necessitating change of shops. Printers are not included among those working for the Review since they work for the shop which prints the paper. When the Review was started twenty years ago it had no rotogravure sections in special issues, and it is still the only English-Jewish publication in the world which has. Twenty years ago there was no Hitler and twenty years from now there will be no Jews, to hear him talk, but he can be fooled, of course.

The old times the Review ever borrowed money over the past twenty years it has always repaid and with interest. Some few people have even claimed that of all those who ever borrowed money from them, or for whom they signed notes, the Review was the only one who did repay, to say nothing of interest. This sounds like a far-fetched enthusiasm on their part, or probably they just happened to run into people who regard themselves or undertaking as a public charity object instead of something to be run in a business-like way under its own power without recourse to passing the hat.

Every other week this column takes the subject of Every Friday under advisement as to whether to throw it out. It is not getting any better, that's sure, and is even likely to get much worse, if possible, depending on which wins out, garden books or readings of specific Jewish interest. The gentlemen who can never reconcile themselves to the ugly fact of a woman editing a Jewish community paper, especially those of Yiddish persuasion, will be the first to say: let it be the garden books, by all means, or the kitchen exclusively; like unto Hitler.

This column has had years of fun over amusing occasional experiences with Jewish males who "found out" that a woman was editing the Review, or who object subconsciously, or on general principles. The reaction usually has been one of chagrin at having been "taken in"! This column understands their pique and has a deep sympathy with it. Women should not attempt to invade the fields in which men prove themselves so much better. No. This column will continue to think about it hard. Meantime, the next Rosh Hashonah number of the Canadian Jewish Review will be dated early, September 12, 1942. That will leave the Review heads plenty of time to take up the dahlia bulbs and check off a list of chores that extends from the creek to the front garden gate.

In the twenty years since the Review was started it has run into various crises, both minor and major. Several of these eruptions caused the hair on the head of the Toronto community to stand straight up in rows. The Montreal Jewish scalp does not scare so easy. Anyway, the blasts that have been weathered by the Review were always tempered by loyal staffs inside the offices and equally loyal other friends outside. These people have responded with unquestioning fidelity and selfless devotion to every call on their friendship, standing by and ready for the unforeseen in an unpredictable business. It is to these warm, faithful friends, staunch and steadfast, that the Review heads drink their twentieth anniversary toast, in appreciation. *f.f.c.*

## PARIS SYNAGOGUES BOMBED

(Continued from Page One)

There is no clew yet to these perpetrators, but it is being recalled that recent bombings of synagogues in Marseilles and Vichy were traced to youthful members of the French Populaire party, headed by Jacques Doriot, whose policies are anti-British, anti-Jewish, anti-Masonic and anti-Communist. M. Doriot was once a Communist but he renounced obedience to Moscow and sought to create a sort of "national communism," all the while proclaiming himself "a Marshall's man."

The Doriot party has been prominent in Paris of late in incitements against the Jews as well as in organizing the Legion of French Volunteers to Fight Bolshevism, with the first contingent of which he is reported to have left for training camps in Poland prior to actually participating in operations in Russia. The legion openly announces that it is fighting "Anglo - Judeo - Masonic - Soviet plutocracy," and it has the support of various political groups in Paris, including those which formerly belonged to the militant extreme Right, notably the Cagoulards, or "hooded men," who also are anti-Semitic.

## Brandeis, U.S. Supreme Court Liberal, Was Celebrated Champion Of Human Rights

(Continued from Page Seven)

saying that the court was abreast of its work and that "enlargement" would impair its efficiency. When the letter was read to the Senate Judiciary Committee, the New Deal scheme to pack the court was doomed.

On Feb. 13, 1939, when Justice Brandeis stepped down from the bench, after twenty-three years of service, President Roosevelt said: "One must perforce accept the inevitable. Even since those days long ago when you first took your seat on the Supreme Court I have come to think of you as a necessary and very permanent part of the court."

Being a Supreme Court justice is no loafer's paradise, and Justice Brandeis was a hard worker all his days. He kept himself to an extremely regular schedule, and was likely to be up at 6 o'clock, in his old-fashioned apartment in Washington, working at correspondence or on an opinion before breakfast. When he wrote an opinion he worked over it word by word until every phrase was of a clearness which satisfied him. Of one opinion he made forty-two drafts before he was satisfied with it. He passed his summers at Chatham, on Cape Cod, but that time of year was not all vacation. He usually had to examine more than 300 writs of certiorari during the summer, in cases which might come before the court.

Justice Brandeis was regarded by the Jews of America as one of their greatest leaders, and he was interested in the affairs of his people. He was a leader in the Zionist movement, contributed money to the cause of establishing the Jewish people in Palestine, where he made a visit in 1919.

On his eightieth birthday he received a nation-wide homage from liberal and Jewish groups. He was elected an honorary citizen of the Jewish city of Tel-Aviv, Palestine, in recognition of his work for Zionism, and a 1,000-acre tract in Palestine was named for him.

Mr. Brandeis in 1891 married Alice Goldmark, daughter of Joseph Goldmark, of New York City, and she was a strong influence in his life. Her interest in liberal thought had much to do with his grounding in his younger years. They had two daughters, Elizabeth, who married Paul A. Raushenbush, economist, and Susan Brandeis, who is married to Jacob H. Gilbert, and who practices law in New York under her maiden name. They were with him when he died.

Justice Brandeis, who was appointed to the court by President Wilson in 1916, served for twenty-three year. He had been ill for years. He occupied his time in retirement conferring with friends, writing letters and advancing the cause of the Zionist movement, which seeks to re-establish a Jewish homeland in Palestine.

He was the first Jew to sit on the Supreme Court. There have been two others since his appointment—the late Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo and Justice Felix Frankfurter.

Once since his retirement, Justice Brandeis permitted his views to be given publicly in connection with British action on Palestine. The jurist was represented by a friend as upholding the right of the Jewish people to continue to enter Palestine. While on the court he considered resigning at one time to head the Zionist movement.

A few years ago Justice Brandeis gave seven packages of personal papers to the University of Louisville with instructions not to open them until his death.

His departure from the court came suddenly and dramatically. No advance indication had been given when the Justice sent a letter to President Roosevelt on the day of retirement announcing that he was relinquishing his post. He had participated in the court's activities that day.

His letter to the President merely said:

"Pursuant to the act of March 1, 1937, I retire this day from regular active service on the bench."

It was generally understood that ill health and age prompted his action. He had first been absent for a month, ill of grippe and heart disease.

In his first official act as presiding officer of the Supreme Court, Harlan F. Stone, Chief Justice of the United States, paid tribute from the bench to the character and attainments of Brandeis.

Hearing the Chief Justice eulogize Justice Brandeis as one of "rare sagacity and wisdom, prophetic vision and integrity of character," the Court, meeting for the first session of its 1941-42 term, deferred all of its routine business and in respect to the memory of Justice Brandeis, adjourned until next Monday.

The three-minute session was devoted almost entirely to the official notice of Mr. Brandeis's death.

After the nine Justice ascended the dais, Justice Roberts formally stated that Chief Justice Hughes had retired and President Roosevelt had appointed as his successor Mr. Stone, who had taken the necessary oaths. Mr. Stone made a similar statement concerning Associate Justice James F. Byrnes and Robert H. Jackson.

Then announcing "with profound sorrow" the death of Justice Brandeis, Chief Justice Stone said:

"Learned in the law, with wide experience in the practice of his profession, he brought to the service of the court and of his country rare sagacity and wisdom, prophetic vision, and an influence which derived power from the integrity of his character and his ardent attachment to the highest interests of the court as the implement of government under a written Constitution.

"His death brings to a close a career of high distinction, and life of tireless devotion to the public good.

"As mark of respect to Justice Brandeis's memory the court will adjourn without transacting further business."

In the hushed court room sat many notables including Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, and Lady Halifax, Attorney General Biddle, Representative Summers, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee; Senator Alva B. Adams and Ralph Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Also present were Mrs. Harlan F. Stone, Mrs. James F. Byrnes, Mrs. Robert H. Jackson, Mrs. William O. Douglas, Mrs. Hugo Black, Mrs. Thurman Arnold and Marshall Stone and Lauson Stone, sons of the Chief Justice and their wives.

President Roosevelt sent this telegram to Mrs. Brandeis from Hyde Park:

"My heart goes out to you and yours in the loss of a loved and loving husband and father who was my faithful friend through the long years. Mrs. Roosevelt joins me in this assurance of deepest sympathy.

"The whole nation will look to reverence in the memory of one whose life in the law, both as advocate and judge, was guided by the finest attributes of mind and heart and soul. In his passing American jurisprudence has lost one whose years, whose wisdom and whose broad spirit of humanism made him a tower of strength."

Eulogies of Justice Brandeis were delivered in the Senate and House.

A private funeral was held October 8 in Washington. The family requested that no flowers be sent. Arrangements for a memorial service, presumably in the Senate chamber, will be made later.

Judge Louis E. Levinthal, president of the Zionist Organization of America, stated that special memorial rites for Justice Brandeis will be held Nov. 2 in connection with observance of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the Balfour Declaration.

## ZIONIST LEADER DIES IN HOLY LAND

(Continued from Page One)

the purchase of the Jezreel Valley lands. Later, when he became president of the National Fund, he devoted all his efforts to redeeming Palestine through agricultural colonization, and large sums were raised under his direction.

At his death, Mr. Ussishkin was president of the Zionist General Council and executive chairman of the Hebrew University, which was started with funds he assisted in raising. He was a founder of the first modern Zionist society, Chovevei Zion, while still at college, and headed the one-time Russian Zionist Organization. He broadcast recently from the Holy Land to the Soviet Jews, marking the first such contact had been made under the Communist regime.

Mr. Ussishkin was born in Debrowna, Russia, in 1863. He took a prominent part in the proceedings of the first Zionist Congress in 1897 as a member of the Presidium and had been associated with Dr. Theodor Herzl, father of political Zionism.

Mr. Ussishkin first came to the Holy Land in 1891. He resided on Ussishkin Street, named for him, in Rehavia. Mr. Ussishkin had made several tours of the United States and Canada in the interests of the Jewish National Fund.

In Belgium, housewives whose husbands were drafted for work in Germany staged riots, and in Paris more than 150 Jewish women, made desperate with hunger, conducted the first organized hunger demonstration there, carrying infants in their arms.